AFTER THE LAND GRABBERS. THE MONSTROUS FRAUDS PRACTISED IN NEW MEXICO.

Whole Reservations Covered into the Public Domain Only to be Select on Fraudulent Claims-Some Notable Instances.

WASHINGTON Dec 11 .- Representative Holman of Indiana is after the land grabbers of New Mexico, George W. Julian of the same State, now Surveyor-General of that Territory, is unearthing the fraudulent Mexican grants and fictitious entries. Land Commissioner Sparks has his whole soul in the labor. There are men in this city now who are conversant, from long residence in New Mexico, with the details of the methods employed by these bloodless conquerors of the public domain in secur-'ng individual occupation of immense tracts. There is a general impression that at last, unfler a Democratic Administration, the people are to win back their vast territorial possestions. The warfare is to be relentless and it temains to be written whether this Congresional session will close without redemption of the pledges which made settlers upon the Government lands hall the new political order.

Indian Commissioner Atkins, who travelled through New Mexico with the special committee of the House, uttered the sentiment following with a vehemence that proved his sincerity and his convictions: "If one could see the miles of fences enclosing pretended grants enjoyed by men of balloon financial reputations, he would feel that President Cleveland could not make his administration more blessed now and hereafter than by re-Storing these lands, unless held by irrefragible titles, to the public domain, that homesteads may be given to landless people."

The investigation of some of these grants is

not bounded in its progress by the mere oral assertions of those who dispute their validity. The province is one of records, of chains of The province is one of records, of chains of title, of official documents accessible in the Land Office here or procurable there. Suspicion of fraud and forgery may instigate the examination, but records alone can ever determine adjudications of invandity. Some specimen cases of remarkable manipulations in land grants may be adduced to outline the contest which will be a feature of this Congress. First, let the nature of an old Mexican land grant be described: For years the Mexican Government practised a system of colonization. The Governors of the provinces were empowered to grant portions of the domain to persons who were to lead settlers upon them. The theory was to establish pueblos, or communities, The alcaide drew up descriptions of the grants by metes and bounds. The lines were wondrously generous in their reference to uncertain objects. They can from a certain stone to a tree, to an arroya or ravine, to a hill, and often from a more definite "corner," as a ruined stone house. In 1824 the Government sought to remedy the extravagant extension of these grants beyond their designed areas by enacting that no grant should be more than cleven square leagues, or about thirty-three sections. By the Guadaloupe-Hidaigo treaty of 1818, after the territorial acquisition resultant from the Mexican war, the United States guaranteed these grants without impairment so far as valid, and that Congress should confirm them, but none were to exceed eleven square leagues. title, of official documents accessible in the

The same witnesses were employed to prove both facts, diametrically opposed the one to the other. The land was gobbied up on an old slieged grant.

What about the Gervacio Nolan grant? Commissioner Sparks reached a conclusion some weeks ago. The matter is yet being with the Secretary of the Interior. Its history may be briefly recounted, for it involves some details to which the press has not given publicity, and yet the authentication requires nothing beyond an inspection of official records of the United States Land Bureau in the city of Washinston. Nolan c aimed two grants, No. 48, at Puebio, Col., and No. 39 in Mora county, New Mexico. But it was found that the grants were made since 1824, and in the Congressional enactment that followed the treaty of 1818 the limitation was eleven square leagues, and this to be in full satisfaction of an grants. Hence, a Land Commissioner threw open the Mora county tract, after Nolan's election to take the eleven leagues in Colorado. This New Mexican tract has been stretched into 600,000 acres. A survey was ordered. Settlers thought the millennial dawn of an homester era was at hand. Suddenly they discovered that the survey was being made of it, not as public domain, but as a private grant. What do the records disclose? Commissioner Williamson had ordered the original public survey, and declared the Nolan grant void. It was the same Commissioner who permitted the survey as a grant. Among the papers is a letter bearing the heading of the Executive Department of the United States. It suspiciously lacks a date. It is signed Martin Andrews. It inquired as to the cost of a survey. This permitted the excuse that under the deposit system as a provided as to the cost of a survey. This permitted the excuse that under the deposit system as the survey and declared to be deposited as to the cost of survey. This permitted the excuse that under the deposit system to be a survey of the survey as a grant. Among the papers is a letter bearing the heading of the Executive Department of the

declared public domain, and vold as grant.

But there is still another series of grants which may furnish more storting developments. The investigation is boing vigorously pushed. Some of those of Mexican grants have been artistically forged. Bocuments have been artistically forged. Bocuments have been carefully stoined, not by age, but by modern chemicals. Oid Mexican forms have been resurrected and copied: fletitious witnesses have been created with the names of men long buried. This SUN some years ago made a stirby its expose of the Una del thato grant. It printed from the Congressional Recording querilist of grants then being pushed to conditionation. This Del Gato grant was a wonderfully queer one. From an alogged 150 acrost that become many thousands. Dorsey always claimed that he paid Steve Erkins \$10,000 of a promised \$50,000 for it and it all proved to be vanity and vexation of spirit.

This new series under inspection is south of Sants Fe, and on the old Chiricaliua reservation. Undo one tract now transformed into a grant were ten years ago some moderately peaceable tribes of Apaches. About 450 Chiricalius were leaven and fundy have been corralled in the San Carlos reservation, whence Geronimo's band sailed forth, and where even new the whole Apache tribe is making trouble. As to one of these present claimed grants on this old reservation there is a record of the freaty with the Indians. This shows that it was the removal of the Chiricanus grant was those of these present claimed grants on this old reservation there is a record of the grant with the Indians. This shows that it was the public domain, resting under no encuedrates from any pretended Mexican grant. After the removal of the Chiricanus & R. Hayes by executive order restored the reservation to the public domain. Suddenly it became a grant—and strange to discover its mide no encuedrates from any pretended hexican grant and the men who are doing it have the confidence of the people.

President to it is the Canada Alamosa grant, and below the J Indian account to the land is a regarder account to the Government. Yet three Mexican grants seem to have been settled down upon the exact confines of a former reservation supposed to have been restored to the public domain. Valuable lands for grazing are these broad water with medicinal virtues in the springs.

What old Mexico fostered as a scheme of colonization seems to have contracted itself into a conspiracy for the individual acquirement of whole counties. Eleven square leagues, or about 48,000 acres, have more than once become, as in the Nolan grant, 575,000 acres,.

The Ojo Cailente grant, the validity of which is suspected, is not the Ojo Cailente grant north of Santa Fé claimed by Antonio Joseph, the Democratic Delogate from New Mexico, although his grant is not yet confirmed. He bases his claim upon a Mexican confirmation in 1793 to fitty-three Mexican colonists by Don Fernando de la Concha, Colonel in the Spanish army and Capitain-General then of the "ultramarine province of New Mexico."

There is lying before the writer House resolution 344 of the Forty-fourth Congress. It represents the last almost superhuman effort of Elkins, at the close of his term, to have Congress confirm some private Mexican grants. How recklessly careless seems their description, morely as "Grant No. 48, 49, &c., to 168." There are several plausible provises attached, one that each grant shall be in full satisfaction of all other claimed grants; another that no grant shall have more than eleven square leagues. Yet "No 48," an enumeration that smacks of the mystery in French criminal romances, is thought to be this same Ojo Cailente grant, 20 miles by 35, Mr. Eikins's omnibus resolution did not pass. The Congressional Record discloses the Great Objector of Indiana rising to interrupt the procedure, He questions the propriety of rushing such legislation through the last hours of a session, Judge Reagan of Texas seconds Mr. Holman's objections. Since then the grants have been projected upon Congress singly.

Mr. Holman will have a Democratic chorus of objectors. Here, then, is a delineation of the alleged invalid grants in New Mexico. Men of national prominence, of unquestioned probity, vouch for the often reiterated statement that that Territory is honeycombed with land frauds. Nothing but unshrinking investigation, it seems, will sa

BOSTON'S OLD NORTH CHURCH.

The Fam-na Spire and Other Historic Strue tures in the Oldest Part of the Hub. No city in America has preserved her relics with greater veneration than Boston. and in no other place may the successive steps by which this grew to be a great nation be so plainly seen. If it has not the look of antiquity that Quebec has, we have only to look about us to see that the difference is merely one of outside show. To the stranger the old buildings in the North End are a surprise; to the student a wonder. Should the stranger wish to see something of what Boston was, let him quit the hurry and tumult of the busy streets and go to the North End, where, among the narrow ways, old houses, and decaying wharves still remain many distinctive features of the earlier days.

Let him turn into Salem street leading from Hanover. The long row of wooden buildings, veritable tinder boxes, are relies of former times. The oldest house in Boston, with its projecting second story, is passed by on our way to the North Church. The houses are now fliled with very poor Jews and Italians. Old women, tottering and feeble, and rendered even more unstable by the last dram, reei into the dark alleyways, where lazy men are basking in the sun or sleeping off the effects of drunken revels. Children of poverty, born to

their designed arous by emecting that no grant should be more than enven square leadings. The property of 1818. Her the direct torial acquisition resultant from the Manchan property of the effects of the property of 1818. Her the direct torial acquisition resultant from the Manchan property of the effects of the of the eff

in his ascent. Longfellow's lines are recalled:
Then he climbed the tower of the Old North Church
ity the wooden starts, with steatify tread,
To the bestry abunder ove head.
And started the pictous from their perch
ton the wooder rafters, that regard him made
Masses and meving shapes of shade.
By the trembling ladder, steep and tail,
To the includes window in the wall,
Where he paused to listen and look down
Another in the roofs of the town,
And the incomignt flowing over all.

Where he paneed in liver and hock down A moment on the roofs of the lown.
And the mooning there are for the lown.
And the mooning there are detected by the sight that meets our view! Within the lower things are changed, but scarcely a thing without remains the same. The wooden town has grown to be a great city of brick and stone, and the church stands as a bit of history missed by progress in her rough-shoot ride. Your guide shows us the bar from which it is likely the two lanterns were hung that sent Paul Revere upon his fearless midnight ride.

As you deacend you get a view of the famous chimes made in Gloucester. Engiand, in 1744, the first peni of bediscast for the British empire in North America. Each of the eight bedis bears an inscription, of which "Since generosity has opened our mouths, our tongu's shall ring about its praise," Is an example. Each Sanday their melodious peals burst forth upon the clear air, as if loyously fulfilling the promise so faithfully kept for 140 years. On your descent you peep into the bigeon loft and the age of the church is plainly shown by the huge ratters that support the roof. Lying in the dark office are some old oak timbers taken from the site of the church when the land was cleared and not used in constructing the church. There was some doubt of the truth of this until a few years ago, when the git ball on the top of the spire biew down, and some documents were found inside proving this and other doubted points in the history of the church.

The vaults beneath the church are filled with tombs, and some of the early records are buried here. They valuts are dark, diagy, and musty, and after visiting them one feels a relief in once more being in the clear, open sunitable.

While in this neighberthead go to Copps's Hill burying ground, and without historic association. During the batter of Bunker Hill Copps's Hill was used by one of the British batteries, and it was cousiderably cut up for this purpose. Since this first desceration all veneration for the noted dead contain

A WEDDING AT NEW ODESSA PECULIAR PRACTICES OF THE RUSSIAN

JEUS OF OREGON. The Strange Community at Glendale-Hou sine Birthday Pie, Russian Kisses, and a Singularly Poetleal Marriage Ceremony.

From the Overland Monthly.

Escaped from the Greek Christians and the Czar, a handful of Jews from southern Russia have settled in a mountain valley of Oregon, and given to this American home the name of New Odessa.

The Russian Jews are the aptest disciples of the socialistic idea. Jews, though, they are

The Russian Jews are the aptect unserpeed of the socialistic idea. Jews, though, they are gone since the full of Jerusalem, and he faith long survives the destruction of its temples. Everywhere remarkable for acutencess of intellect and an extraordinary aptitude for the acquirement of riches, the Jew in Itussia decining the property of the acquirement of riches, the Jew in Itussia considerable part of Kilhilistic, or Socialistic Russia is Jewish.

Three years ago a band of such Jews, nearly all of them residents of Odessa, resolved to leave Russia, and seek in the United States as a seek and military service of despotism, and the brutality of Christian fanaticism, which they had seen more than once plunder their own homes. The band numbered about 190, all young people, the average age being 21. Young the word of the property of the pr

and down, were soon hung with the flowering branches of the tulip tree. On this great occasion, white cloths instead of oil-cloths were spread upon the during table. The pies were baked with a rush, each pie inscribed in paste with the initials of the bridegroom and bride. Living with these people, whose language I do not understand, I am often startled by unexpected occurrences. I did not know the sentiment in the community on the subject of marriage, nor, indeed, if there was any sentiment; but it was certain there was to be a marriage. Now I could understand the tears of the dear little Annata. At one end of the sleeping apartment occupied by the men there is a little separate just of maidenhood—a corner fenced with shawls, where, on a parrow cot, sleep Annata and her little sister. Gentle as the men are in their speech and deportment, they dress roughly and look rough, like woodsmen and farm hands, as in their labors they are. Annata, who is only 18, appears among as like some charming flower which springs up among the rude growth of the common helds. The night before Annata had some deep trouble (she is the sister of the bride); she sobbed for many hours in h r little room and refused to be comforted. What exactives the susse of the bride) is never it was something about her sister. At its busy and I too should hurry on to the was the cause of her grief I do not know; but I am sure it was semething about her sister. All is busy, and I, too, should hurry on to the wedding, but my pen pleads for a few lines to Annuta. Atthough eighteen and a faily developed woman, sho is so small in stature and so naive in manner as to make the impression of a child. Imagine this could, who is a charming woman, or this woman, who has the freshness and abandon of a child. If your being is Arcadian, if your emotions are sen-live to loveliness and innocence, you hesitate. If you meet her in the grassy inness of the blooming orchard, whether to kneel at her feet and kiss her lording in homoge to ner woman's charms, or gathering her in your arms to kiss her forethead, as you would a dear little girl. She is a brunette: a dark olivskin, hair of that darkest brown which is so much richer and warmer in tone than the pure

your arms to kiss her forehead, as you would a dear little girl. She is a bruncite: a dark olive skin, hair of that darkest brown which is so much richer and warmer in tone than the pure back; very large, dark-brown eyes, with soft but passionate glances; a simid, but shaped but passionate glances; a simid, but shaped head, features not Jewish at a l. but of a soft-oned and brightened. Tariar tyre, her face rather wide, and lies a little thick, and her expression, under any circumstances, that of quick intelligence and good nature; with a figure singularly graceful, but robusily graceful, well-formed hands and feet, and a quick firm step and movements—such is Annuta.

To Annuta the wild flowers were brought, and her flugers wove them into wreaths for the bride and bouquets for the table. She had attired horse-f in a diose-litting black dress, without even a ribbon as ornament. When the wreaths were finished she tied a thick Russian towel, embroidered with red silk, roud her wast as an apron, and helped to make the pies—busy little maiden. The artists of the dinner, however, were the married women, though the formal cook of the day was li——, the cook of Sunday; for it is the Community law that on Sunday there must be a man cook. In Russia, R—— had been a student of veterinary science; now he is a communist and a cook. Once he drenched horses; now, in his turn, on Sandays he feeds his hungry brothers and sisters with song and porridge. He is a good fellow; of all the Sanday cooks he serves the song with the most grace, and I think he himse it the least often. Not at all pulled up with the great dignity of his office, he behaved with singular meckness among the crowd of vountier females, allowing them to do as much as they pensed with all the haraphermalia of the stove. At 6 dinner was announced, just two hours beind time, in waiting for the wedding.

The hrothers and sisters had been gathered a few moments on the henches in the dining room, when the bridegroom and bride outered. belond time, in waiting for the wedding.

The brothers and sisters had been gathered a few moments on the benches in the dining room, when the bridegroom and bride entered. Both parties were young, perhaps twenty-two; the young man well educated, well read in philosophic and romante literature and rather good looking. The bride is noted for her kind disposition, or what might be called her womaniness; but having her hair cut short, her aspect was that of a strong-minded female. She was very nicely dressed, wore a wreath of white flowers, and looked charming enough to make any man happy. On the arrival of the brolal party, which included the mother and sisters of the bride, a little ceremony took place in which the young man and woman were understood to unite themselves in the conjugate and relation. After this both the groom and bride were embraced by the associates, the kissing being entirely different from the kissing done on similar occasions by English or Americans. Each in turn took the groom and bride in his or her arms: the lift were pre-sod together again and again with a long, de-p, gad almost solemn em dion—such kisses as English speaking people exchange only at moments of direct tragedy or the most passionate exaliation. These

kieses are. I think, peculiar to the Russian Jaws; at least, I have never seen other races kies with auch effusion. After the embraces were fluished, the groom, giving his arm to the bride, led her to the head of the table, where they sat down side by side, facing the company, the family sitting next to them. Tall silver candlesticks had been placed at the end of the table, and a pretty wreath of flowers was laid opposite the plates of the happy couple, flanked with the marriage pies bearing the names of the pair in the brown pastry.

The cook had been incey indeed that day, for after breakfast he had taken a atroll in the valley with a rifle on his shoulder, and had met and despatched a jack rabbit. Such an incident as this becomes worthy of meaning in the community, because the members, being mostly regetarians, there is left so little spirit for the chase and for animal food that it is only occasionally that game is served, though deer are pienty on the mountains and ducks in the stream. The jack rabbit was turned into a capital regoal, which, after a long abstinence from anything of the kind, tasted perfectly delicious. For my part, I felt all the gentler as well as the stronger after it, as I am sure all did who ate, and that we rose from the ragodt better than we sat down.

The ending of the dinner completed the ceremony on the first floor; after dinner an ascension, and in the hall above a service in English, followed by a ball. It took a little time to wash the dishes and to get up stairs, I set down such matters as the dishwashing, because they cannot be omitted in the nictures of such an occurrence in the Community, for they are part of the extraordinary as well as the ordinary procession of svents. In the life of social equality, the kitchen, with its lumes and odors, is not hidden away in deference to fastidious tastes. It is a conspicuous part of the dwelling, litt when the dishes were washed and stored away all reneale, with seats for the bridal pair and the brida's cheeks were blooming; now she t

An hour ago the bride's cheeks were blooming; now she tooks a little pale, and is perhaps the prettier for it. The bridegroom, with whom, commonly, the prevailing expression is that of an neute and quick intelligence, wears a look of apprehensive curiosity, for he is not quite certain of the nature of the ceremony in English, which is now at hand.

When all are settled in their places, an associate of the community steps forward and announces that he win now marry the couple again. The serious tones of his voice awe even the children to quiet, and there is a hushed silence in the room when he commences:

Was day is it; dark or fair?

What day is it; dark or fair? Brings it fature low or care? What ray this more broke through the night? But the ray herald black or white? Who knows, who knows, save only Fate?

Who Knows, who knows, are of it is too ince, it is too late. To ask, To tay it will be done. May it end sweetly as begun. The moment's here, Too man; too moral it has worth, they wait, they wait to yourn and maid! They must be said. They work and false; To wedded state, They quickly go, Their love to now.

You have and maders waller, and maders works and maders works and maders waller.

Youths and madens, gather, gather; Come, old mother; come, old father, Madens, bring the bin-hing bride; Lead her to the bridegroun's side. Oh youth, thou art too bold.

Hast thou her graces told? How direct than take such a gift? How maves then balance it by thrift? thiny if thou will some. He pure to thy heart's core. He gentle as a dose, and as constant thy love. Post thou her truly take? Ab, what now is at stake ! Wait, wait: tremble, tremble, If false thou dissemble. Oh maiden, let no fear Of sucht now keep thee here,

Of anoth now keep thee her Only confidence in him That he will his ble so trim As to bring both joy, Joy, joy, only joy. Joy, joy, only joy.

If you think this, if you hope blue, if thou hovest him only, and without hom art lonely, if thou wit blues has strength. To his virtue give length, and ever he truest wife, yielding to him thy sweet life, Then prepare the jelege to say, Or if not, thou mayst speak may.

Youth! dost thou take her as thy bride?
The sample Yes your lives hath tred.
Marden' shall be try husband hos?
Yes? Then thou cessest to be free.
Let the trends kies the and give loy,
Wish there many a girl and boy.
Mut remember, man and wife.
To live purely all your life.

words especially addressed to him.

But as the closing lines describe, the serious business of the day was over, and the ball the next thing in order. Aias! the society has no instrumental music; not even the poorest sneak of a fiddle. In this strait the toughest throats among the brothers are devoted as a band. Kind-hearted follows—A and B and C and D—are arranged against the wall to chant for hours the strains of la, la, la, with all the changes of time and air necessary to guide the steps in the waltz, the polka, and the quadrille. The particular favorite of the peopee seemed to be the American country quadrille. This was danced again and again, with, it seemed to me, every nessible variety of blunder, the bridegroom acting as lender of the dance, calling the figures, tearing his hair like a Frenchman at the mistakes of his friends and shouting out his despairing instructions with a rolling Russian R, for all the world like an Irishman with a little whiskey in him. Altogether the ball was a very rude affair, with hardly a graceful seene in it, except a few steps in a waltz by two young girls, sisters of the bride. It was releved, however, by one round-in-the-ring dance, in which the little children and the bride took part, all singing a joyful children's song in Russian. However, by rude I do not mean rough, or that there was any breach of good manners, for the social courtesy of these people under all circumstances is remarkable, but simply that there was an entire want of grace. Under similar circumstances of poverty and ho music. I have seen the people of a French community hold a ball, and display all the charms of measured movement. But, on the other hand, the social bond with the French was evidently artificial, or rather no bond at all, but the pretence of a bond; while with the Russians all was genuine and sincere, and though their was no harmony in their dance, there was harmony in their minds.

At quite an early hour the new couple retired from the scene to the shanty assigned them close by the hal

QUEER FACTS AND HAPPENINGS.

A novelty at Cumberland, Md., is a goose that crows like a rows cr. like a roos er.

A death from seasickness occurred recently on a vessel in the Guif of Mexico.

The only nog their winter's pork, was sold by a Glasco, N.Y. family to o tain morney to buy a first to the circus exhibiting at Kinzston.

Twenty-three years ago, when stationed as a soldier at Liberty, Max. W. F. Moore of Mattoon, 111, had \$18.50 Liberty, Mo., W. P. Moore of Mathon, I.i., had \$18.50 stoke from him. He recently received anonymously \$51.55, being principal and interest.

Old Dave Ordway of Cavendish, V., fixed upon a certain day to harvest a big place of grain. As the light brise upon the elected morning be sawging it was going to run and, setting a firebrand, he rushed into the fleid and ourned up his naivest.

and numed up his harvest.

A good far sheep was graing in a field near Mount
Peasant, Pa, when a log bald eagle swooped down upon
it like a lightning belt. It buried its talons as deep in
be sheep's back that it could not release itself, and the
sheep ran home, when the innuence bird was captured.
On election day Judge George W, Ward of Abingdon,
Va, was contined to his room. He placed himself in a
window in sight of the poils, one hundred yards away,
tied his ballet to a key, and let it side along a string attached to the ballet box. The circ recognized him, cried
like vote, and the ballet box went into the low. in vote, and the latest went into the low.
In order that thin Fanz of Bonyer, Col., might have
plenty of room to make his flight into the Flowers Kinglow, they treated bon thus: his Chinese attendants,
thinking he was going to die, caused the removal of the
socient to a vecettel bonding on Wages street. Here the
wounded delessing was placed on a nare couch, without
daniests or westerny the windows and doors were
opened wide, and thin Fung was let taking.

At a recent practice tria, in Santa Rosa, (i.i. an able-bed lief attain assumabled the fire oriente by stopping up the mozice of the pipe of a stean fire engine. In Writing's Greek, laye county, (i.i. are found the exciterated odden trout. They average twelve inches in length and are of stenderer make than the common broak front. Down each side are two bright goiden bands, each a little more than a nuarter of an inch wide. It is said that hundreds of large bias were taken from the surface of fire-inwood lake early this month with out hose or line. If the first water such is followed by beary which from the north or northeast, and especially if it is accompanied by rain, the base is shallow water are effected so that they seem powerces to keep from floating bely up on the surface of the lake. At no distant day relevant fielding will be one of the sports on the section and the Marine, in France assume the partial calment were imported from the interest in levil partial calment were imported from the interest in levil the force of the present of the field of the present rivers with smerican assument if it could be successfully accomplished, would represent an autual gain to the country of some \$0.000,000 france.

CHICAGO'S SUCCESFUL MAN.

FROM A TORK STITE CARREN BOY

10 AN ILLINOIS MILEUVAIRE.

Philip B. Assensit. Makes Makes and the second of the second street of the second street. At Length to Reactes Wallings

Six morths ago St. Paul Relificad stocks

Bix morths ago St. Paul Relificad stocks

Fix morths ago St. Paul Relification

Fix mor to Armour, and you'll want it back when the price reaches \$60." "It's Arnale," replied Armour, "and I'll deliv-er you that perk when the quotations are \$18."

Youth i deat thou take her as thy bride?

The ample Yes your fives hath field.
Mayden' shall be thy husband be?
Yes? Then thou ceasest to be free.
Let the triends kise the and give loy,
Which there many a girl and boy.
Hat remember, man said wife,
To live purely all your life.
Who cares what heraided the ray
Which first this morning brought the day?
The wedding's done, the suesis are hare.
We now rejoice formed each tear,
Whit in the dance, or sine gay song,
To coux the tardy sun along.
Sonn cames the might, the air shall hush
when from their poins the stars will rush,
And from shove small softly gaze
To mark the lovers' lender ways.
Nay, wicked stars, now well your eyes,
And tend your duries in the skies.

Some passages in this seemed to touch the
feelings of those conversant with the English,
and one woman was moved to tears. The bride
groom, who is rather a reckless fellow, seemed
a little startled at the grave earnestness and
purity of life which were enjoined by those
words especially addressed to him.

But as the closing lines describe, the serious
business of the day was over, and the ball the
next thing in order. A last the society has no
instrumental music; not even the poorest
squesk of a fielde. In this strait the toughsts

Co. was established next door to the brokers in question, and in less than half a dozen years the sign of the latter firm was taken down.

With new prestige and greater capital he then enlarged the scope of his operations. He established packing houses in Chiengo and Kansas City, and in 1875 became a resident of this city. His business was that of a butcher of animals and packer of meats, and he pushed it with all his operagy. Agencies were established all over the world. His products became known in overy city and viliage, every army and camp. Of course he has been a speculator, but many of his operations have been forced on him. For instance, the "pork corner" of '79-'80 was purely defensive. He was a large holder of pork. His collars were full of it. Then it was that speculators began raiding the price. They would offer small lots, speculatively, of course, at prices 25 per cent, below what it cost the greatest and smartest packer in the world, with all of his capital and experience and perfection of process, to put that pork in barrel. The speculators were raiding the price of Armour's goods in store, and he determined to "protect his cellars." He put up a clean million dollars before he could cheek the hungry horde, but at last the tide turned, as he knew it would from his study of the conditions of supply and demand, and the raiders got out of the scrape only by paying three millions as tribute. The corner he could cheek the hungry horde, but at last the tide turned, as he knew it would from his study of the conditions of supply and demand, and the raiders got out of the scrape only by paying three millions as tribute. The corner he could cheek the hungry horde, but at last the sold france, it was not Armour or Armour's money that did this, but the laws of irade and trend of commerce, which has deals were closed pork still advanced to the extent of \$5 abarrel. It was not Armour or Armour's money that did this, but the laws of irade and trend of commerce, which he was keen enount to foresee and take advant question, and in less than half a dozen the sign of the latter firm was taken down

The day the failure of Grant & Ward was an nounced there was a panic & fooling in the cago as well as in New York. Anything like a panic on the Beard of Trade would doubtless have caused a panic in certain commercial and financial circles, and it was at this juncture that a small clique of daring bears organized for the nurroes of precipitating a panic in the interest of their side of the market. Val Jones was their leader, With his usual boldness has offered Cai Favorite, Armour's Bearri representative and speculative condition, 10,000 barrels of pork at fifty cents below the market price. Favorite sent word to Armour that a break was imminent, and quick as a flash came the reply, "Take all offerings." Jones was notified of Armour's willingness to trade, and he inquired how much was wanted at that figure. The condition of the market was so unfavorable that he did not expect any would be taken, but was astounded when the answer came. "As much as you like me to 100,000 barrels." The deal was made on 10,000 barrels, and in less train an hour pork at vanced \$1 a barrel. For thus setting binned and his millions against the tide of dewnward prices at that crisis Armour received letters of trains from three prominent bankers.

For months Wall street had been floundering in the good of despondency and inactivity. Suddenly there were rumors that P. D. Armour had gone into St. Paul, and there was much curiosity as to the result of the movement. St. Paul began to creep up, slowly but surely. The kings of the street had been floundering in the good of despondency and inactivity. Suddenly there were names that P. D. Armour had gone into St. Paul, and there was much curiosity as to the result of the movement. St. Paul began to creep up, slowly but surely. The kings of the street had long and the what they had endeavored and failed in was accomplished quietiy and easily by the rossing of this new man of the West. From the beginning he had many followers, particularly among those who had dabted in grain of the what they had e

Rapture Versus Torture. "Has George yet hinted that he is fond of you," asked the girl's mother.
"No," she replied, th ushifully, "and I doubt if he ever will. II complained last night that his corns pained him, and it wasn't in octock.

Sensational Fiction. He-Are you fond of reading fiction?

She—Very.

He—Are you reading the serial "Sweet Birdle Simplen," now running in the Cross Country Magazine?

She—Yes, and all the articles on the late war. I think they're delightful.

Of Good Repute. Countryman (at box office)-What's the show

ere to-night, mister ? Ticket Seller—" Richard III."
Countrymno—Who wrote it?
Ticket Seller—Shake-peare.

The Influence of Time.

Brother Smith (who intends to give a window the church in memory of his wife)-I think, Mr Goodman, that if the matter were suggested to Brother Brown, he too might want to discommending of the kind. Minister (dubously) -Possibly, but you see, my dear friend, that while your wife is only recently dead, Brother Brown's wife oled over a year ago.

Miss Clars-Brother Jack told me of a lovely ompliment paid me by young Mr. De Lyle. Miss Ethei-Indeed! What was it? Miss Clara-lie said that I am as beautiful as a dream

Wash't that nice in him? Miss Ethel (with a hitle cough)—Very. Was it the day after Thunbagiving that Mr. De Lyle made the remark? The Market in their Favor.

First Tramp-I say, Bill, have yer seen de First Tramp-How's stocks?

Second Tramp—Dey was way up yesterday, wid pros-pecks of furder advances ter-day. First Tramp—H's econ' our way, Bill. You take Broad street au' I'll take Waii.

Not a Particular Customer. Countryman (in Harlem cigar store)-Gimme

Proprietor-Aboud vat brice, my frent; two for

Countryman—No, two for five.
Proprieto —Do you vant a Madagascar filler und
kanesteles wrapper, or choost a biam imported?
Countryman—Piain imported is good 'nough fur me. Fallen from bis High Estate.

"Will you please give me some dinner. ms'am ?" begged a tramp.
"I guess so," was the reply. "Will you have a plate

f soup!"
"I'm not particular," said the tramp. "There was a ime," he went on, mournfully, "when I wouldn't think of settin' down to dinner without soup; but things to inferent now. You kin shart me on roast beef, or pie, r even an outry, for all I cure." The Charm of Christmastide. "It is marvellous, this charm of Christmas

"It is marvellous, this charm of Christmas time, dear," remarked a lady to her husband. "Age does not wither nor custom state its infinite joy outsides. It is earth's winter time, but the glorious summer of the soul. While the yair log burns, the ice of seifledness, barred, and mainer disagreers, and charity, warm and remarked it is the heart. We must warm introduced its failured for the ashies winter asome contact. "Amount of the heart when the some dental," "Sail give Mary White a through perfect it is declarated by the large warm of the failured for the failured failured for the failured fail

Country Merchant (to Chicago drummer-A St Louis firm ofters me eighteen months' time.
Chicago Dromner—thiy eighteen months? They're
trying to swindle you.
Merchant—What time can your house give?

Chicago Drammer-Four years are our usual terms, out Pil telly on what Pil day. You give me an order, and Pil telly on what Pil day. You give me an order, and I the account is not paid in theiry tays Pil take the per east off, if not paid in east days twenty per cent, and if not paid in four as wently per cent, off. Merchant - and if not paid in four monities. Chicago Drammer-Fiber Pil whose the account of the mock allocather and sent you a frame photograph of air in matter establishment. No St. Louis firm can do makes in this termory which the representative of hiexander Rocknottom A to its abroad.

Hydrouite Postal Delivery. From the Tombatone Epitaph.

In the mountains above Chico, the residents along a lumber vision have a nove way of getting their man. It is started on a raft from the head of the fluids at regular dates and the people below watch for it take but what helm of its man; it is such that the head of the fluid at the head of the fluid and the people below watch for it take but what helm of its them.

Accident to a Distinguished Free Trader. Prof. William G. Somer of Yale College has for some intre-line carried the rights in his sing and the students have puzzed that brains to know what had happened to him. It is now animum ed that he has been learning to ride a higher, and this is accepted as a fail and sufficient explanation. From the Bartford Courant.

QUEER WEDDING CUSTOMS.

Club-Tan Astatic who Buys Her, Stenls Her, and Fights-Queer Swedish Ways.

"In Australia the native lover woos his

MARRIAGES IN DIFFERENT LANDS. The Australian who Wood his Bride with a

sweetheart with a club, in some parts of Asia he has to buy her of her parents, in others he has to steal her," said Myers Deley, an Englishman who has travelled in almost every land. especially in the out-of-the-way places, and who recently arrived in New York from China. The Australian, when he would wed, makes up his mind as to which woman shall be his bride, and then i hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dweiling place. It is not necessary for her to know that there als a lover looking for her, especially with a stout cudgel, or may be she wouldn't be won as frequently as she is. As soon as she comes near where the anxious swain lies hidden, and if she is alone, he pounces out upon her, promptly and effectually knocks her down with the club, and carries her off before she comes to. If he does not get her to his hut before she recovers, there is likely to be a lively fight in the bush, for the Australian damsel is generally a vigorous

one, and she may have reasons of her own for objecting to the lover's efforts to win her. The would-be bridgeroom may then be obliged to club her again, and as this is considered to be rather a reflection on the ar-lor with which his earlier effort was made, he generally puts as much sou and muscle into his first love tap as he can summon.

Land, veerus for a life partner, he has an interview with the father of the tady. If the old gentleman thinks well of the youth, and that he would do honor to him as a son-in-law, he says:

"Well, can you give me two hundred cattle for my daughter?

"That is, it may be two hundred or it may be more or less, just as the old man values his daughter or appraises the stock owning or getting capacity of the pospectation of the made whose hand he seeks, he will always reply that he can fill the bill as to cattle, no matter if he hasn't enough on hand to make a good-sized dish of hash, and never expects to have. He'll fix that. There are plenty of Kailfirs who have cattle galore, and he gathers to have. He'll fix that. There are plenty of Kailfirs who have cattle galore, and he gathers to do not consider the service of property, and there may be a number of woolly heads broken before the expectant bridegroom secures the herd. If he gots them all right to his kraal, that settles the matter. The man who lost them knows that other tribes have cattle, and that he may want to marry somebody himself without having the necessary stock on hand to win the bride, The man who lost them knows that other tribes have cattle, and that he may want to marry somebody himself without having the necessary stock on hand to win the bride, and they solve have some only a stock here to gassession of his bride. In the first place, he has to steal her, and if she don't object she is not compelled to give any airarm, and the whole with whole skins, for if the don't object she is not compelled to give any airarm, and the whole with whole skins, for it he had to be a darken to fair the product of the place of

iong chase on horseback.

"They have interesting marriage ceromonies in Norway and Sweden. The custom among the Swedish peasants is exceedingly droll. When a girl is to be married in Sweden she is dressed in her bridal garments, and is placed in the middle of a room. As she stands she is surrounded by a circle of bright lights. The groomsmen then enter, each carrying a lighted lamp. The villagers have assembled about the cottage in the mean time, and the doors and windows are thrown open. Through them whoever wishes may enter, and the most liberal criticisms of the bride are made. Men and women walk about her and talk freely to one another about her appearance, her character, her prospects, &c. One will hear some young fellow say:

"Well, she's to be married at last, ch? About time, I think. It's the first offer she has had since I jitted her."

"Yes,' some one cise will say, 'and I pity the man who marries her."

"But don't she look old, though,' another spectator will say; and won't she make the peor fellow stand around?"

"Women wearing masks and different disguises will always be present for the purpose of making remarks both pointed and insulting, but everything is borne reationity and in good part by the bride and groom. The chaffing is kept up for an hour or two, every one but the friends of the parties are ordered to quit the house, and the ceramony is performed.

"It takes a good while for a village wedding festival to be carried out in Norwegian villages, sometimes as long as a week. Beer, strite, pitcity to eat, music, and dancing are the features. The guests begin to assemble on the day before the wedding. They are welcomed with pleaty of spirits and bere by the bride and groom. The village schoolmaster is always master of the exemunies, and it is he who invites the guests to the reception meal. He says grices. A psaim is then sung to the accommendment of two violins. The repast is simple, and served on a baretable. No plates are used, but here, fichly embroidered with good, frequently the horiton o

A FEW SHORT GIME STORIES.

A waron load of black possume attracted attention in John O. Mathews, of Hershman's Lake, Ga., killed Si-partridges in 31 shots in succession. Deer are in droves in the mountains of California eventeen healties were seen in one drove not far from 'enn Valley. Penn Valley.

A partridge flew through a plate-glass window a quarter of an unch thick at Claster, Yt., and dropped dead in site with a broken nick.

A quall made friends with a flock of young turkeys belonging to a Bridgeton. N. J. farmer, and remained with their in til they grew up and were knied, when it became lonesome and flew away to the woods.

A contempitible way of taking phessants, recently adopted by English monthers, is to thread short affectively through somked less and scatter them in the cades. The britishs are so cut as to leave a near projection on each side of the pea. The phessants sat the peas and are chosed.

ions and are clinked.

A jack rabbit was the means of reuniting a pair that his been asparated thirty-two years. The Rev Colon and reson of variforing cases. The Rev Colon and reson of variforing cases. The there is no the control of the control of the desired of the control of the control